

New Jersey: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New Jersey in 1996, accounting for 29,965 deaths, or 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 16,303 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 4,298 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 25% of all deaths in New Jersey in 1996.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the fourth highest rate of death due to colorectal cancer and the fourth highest due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 40,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New Jersey in 1999, including 4,900 new cases of lung cancer, 4,700 new cases

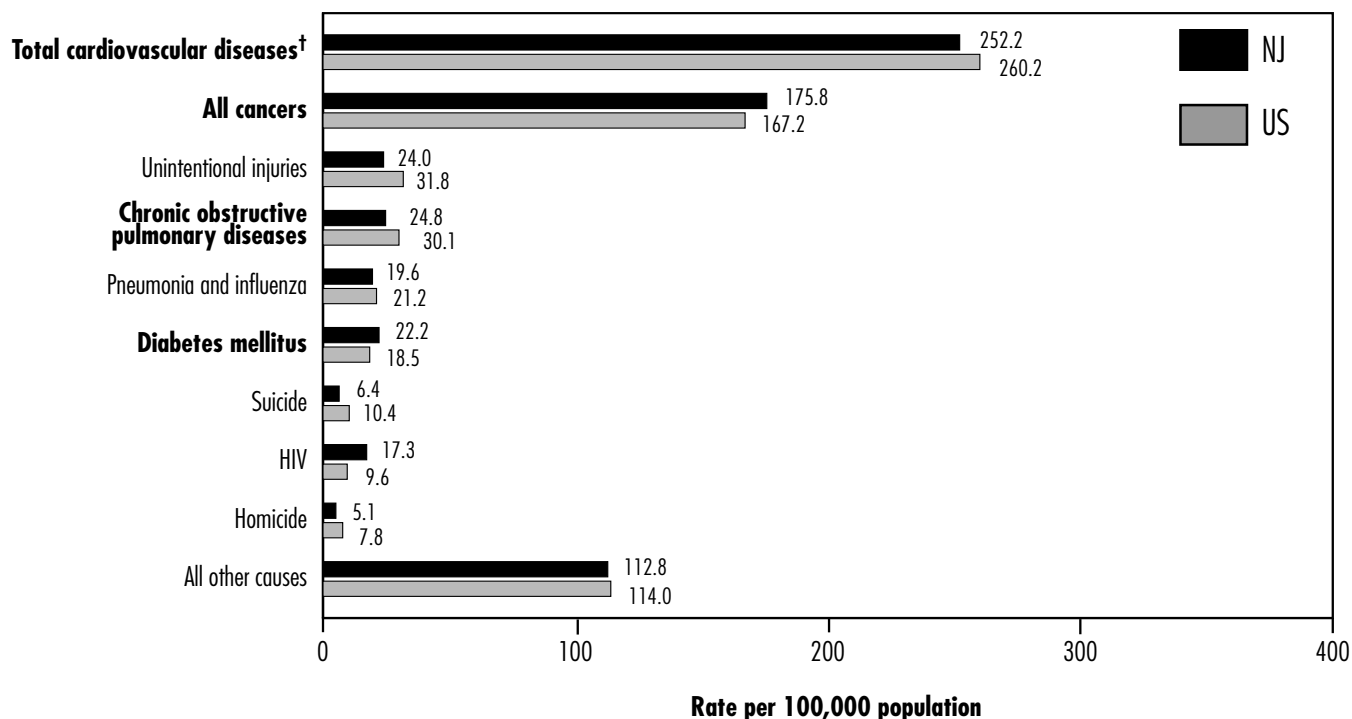
of colorectal cancer, 5,600 new cases of prostate cancer, and 5,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 18,400 New Jersey residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 285,228 adults in New Jersey had diagnosed diabetes.
- Of all states, New Jersey had the ninth highest rate of death due to diabetes.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 154% higher among blacks than among whites.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 2,362 deaths in New Jersey and a contributing cause of an additional 3,594 deaths.

Causes of Death, New Jersey Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (136.9 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (35.7 per 100,000 in New Jersey and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

New Jersey: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 24% of Hispanics, 23% of blacks, and 19% of whites in New Jersey reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 46% of Hispanics, 39% of blacks, 36% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 30% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 78% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of Hispanics, 60% of blacks, 54% of whites, and 37% of Asians/Pacific Islanders were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

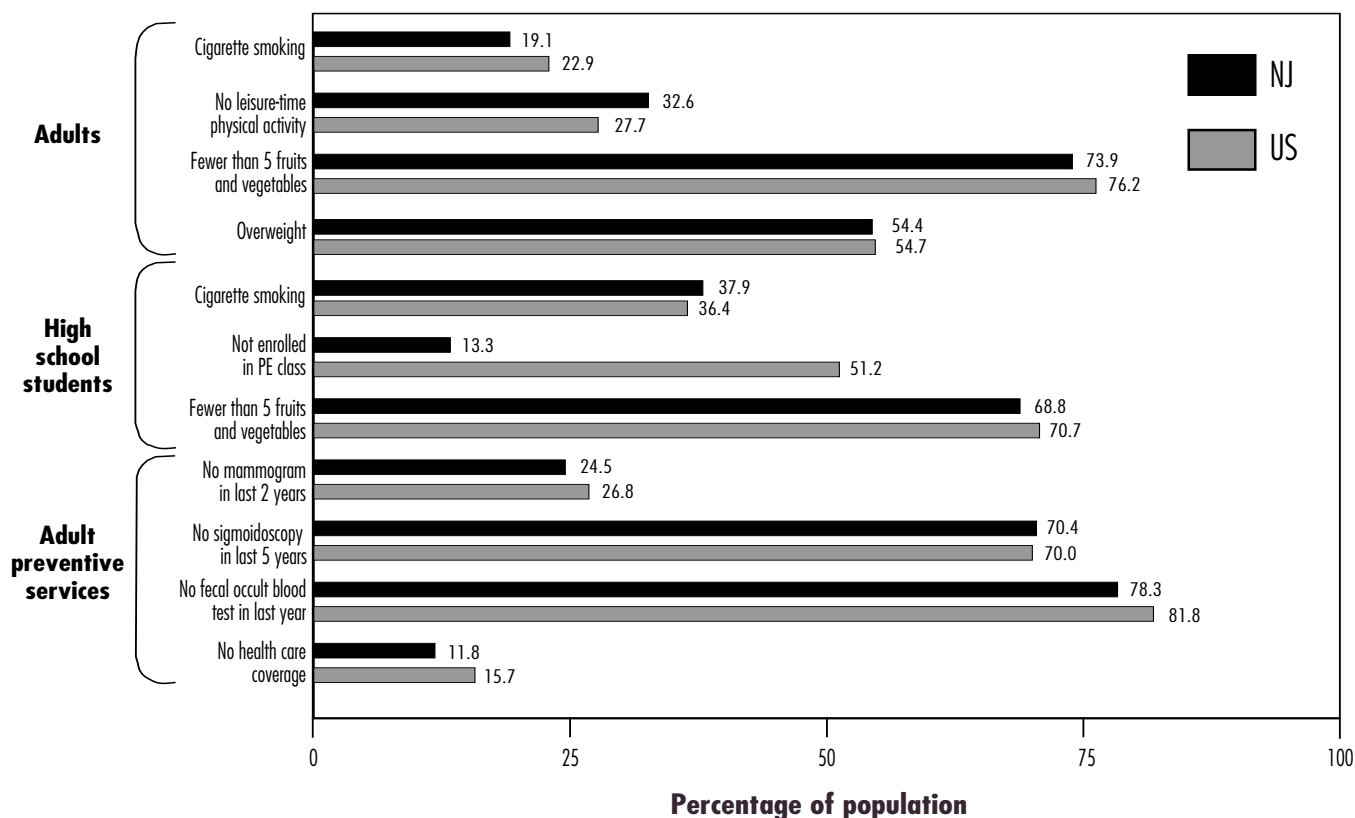
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 43% of white, 34% of Hispanic, and 18% of black students in New Jersey.
- Eighteen percent of Hispanic, 14% of black, and 13% of white students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day was reported by 72% of black, 68% of white, and 62% of Hispanic students.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 26% of whites and 19% of blacks reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 62% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Seventy-eight percent of blacks and whites aged 50 years or older reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the past year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, no health care coverage was reported by 25% of Hispanics, 17% of blacks, 16% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 9% of whites.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New Jersey Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.